(vi) One of the available water sources, 23 per cent sources are located in scheduled caste populated areas as against their population of about 19 per cent. Similarly, 16 per cent sources are located in scheduled-tribe areas as against their population of 10 per cent.

(vii) About 72 per cent of the sources are easily accessible to scheduled caste and 75 per cent sources to scheduled tribes.

(viii) About 45 per cent of the available water sources were completed under the Minimum Needs Programme and 31 per cent sources under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(ix) 70 per cent of the water sources in the sample universe provide sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing, whereas in 25 per cent of the sources the water is sufficient for drinking and cooking only.

(x) Platforms and drains are constructed in about 62 per cent and 34 per cent of sources respectively.

(xi) About 60 per cent of the sources are maintained by the Departmental functionries and 33 per cent by the Panchayats.

Areas of concern:

(i) Inspite the access to potable water, in about 54 per cent cases, the people are not using safe water because of inadequate, supply from the sources.

(ii) In 47 per cent of cases, the SC/ST were not consulted for location of the water source in the villages, whereas women were not consulted in 80 per cent cases.

(iii) There has been accumulation of water near the sources in about 58 per cent cases.

(iv) In about 30 per cent of cases, the action for repairs of the water source was taken only after more than one month's time, whereas in 24 per cent cases the action was taken between one week to one month.

(v) In 31 per cent cases, treatment of water was required, but it was not done.

Performance Level of IAS/IPS

3096. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government reviewed the performance level of I.A.S./I.P.S. officers ever since in the service training was made compulsory for them;

(b) if so, whether these trainings have improved their performance; and

(c) what is the amount spent on these training of the I.A.S./I.P.S. officers during this period *i.e.* after the compulsory in service training was introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. No such special review was conducted, because it is too early to study the impact of training programmes on performance.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Four week training programmes for IAS officers at three stages in the career and one week refresher courses every year for all I.A.S. Officers have been implemented with

effect from 1985-86. The expenditure on account of these courses was follows:

Budget Estimates (in lakhs of Rs.)		
1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
60.77	82.33	100.00

The amount spent so far (from 1-8-86 to 31-7-87) on the compul sory training of IPS officers is Rs. 2.69 lakhs.

Sainik Schools in Madhya Pradesh

3097. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Sainik Schools and students studying in them in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more Sainik Schools in Madhya Pradesh or in any other State of the Country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) There is one Sainik School in Madhya Pradesh at Reva. As on 31st July, 1987, 487 students were studying in the School.

(b) A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration, as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school, has to be borne by them.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of more Sainik Schools. However three other States have shown interest in opening new schools. But, their detailed proposals have not been received.

(c) Does not arise.

गरीबों का उत्थान

3098. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाये जाने की सम्भावना है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक किस सीमा तक कामयाबी हासिल की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार जैसे विभिन्न राज्यों में गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को केवल कागजों पर ही लागू किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या उसका कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति दोबारा गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे चले गए हैं ; और

(घ) इस गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम में क्या विभिन्न तकनीक अपनाये जा रहे है और किन तरीकों से लोगों को इसमें शामिल किया जा रहा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुखराम) : (क) अनुमान है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की प्रतिशतता जो 1984–85 में अनुमानत: 36.9 प्रतिशत थी, घट कर 25.8 प्रतिशत रह जाएगी । निरपेक्ष रूप में, गरीब व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो 1984–85 में 273 मिलियन थी, घटकर 1989–90 में 211 मिलियन रह जाने की सम्भावना है । एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम गरीबी दूर करने के विशिष्ट कार्य क्रम हैं, जिनके लिए 70.25 करोड़ रु० का आवंटन किया गया है ।